

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1

DWIGHT PRODUCTS, INC.
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DATE PRINTED: 3-17-98
EFFECTIVE DATE : 3-17-98

PRODUCT NAME: MOLD RELEASE SOLUTION L-800
CHEMICAL FAMILY: SILICONE IN NAPHTHA
FORMULA: SILICONE IN NAPHTHA SOLVENT

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF SOLIDS, LIQUIDS OR GASES</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>CAS #</u>
POLYSILOXANE	22 - 28	N.A.*
SOLVENT - NAPHTHA	72 - 78	400	64742-48-9

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL DATA

	<u>SOLVENT</u>	<u>POLYSILOXANE</u>
BOILING POINT (°F):	206-220	>300
VAP. PRESS. (MM HG.) @77° F :	40	0.1
VAP. DENSITY (AIR=1) @ 77° F :	3.9	N.A.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER :	NIL	NIL
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1):	0.697	0.968
PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOL. % :	100	NIL
EVAPORATION RATE(BUTYL ACETATE = 1)	5.9	N.A.
APPEARANCE AND ODOR : COLORLES LIQUID WITH ISOPARAFFINIC, HYDROCARBON ODOR.		

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD USED): SOLVENT 19°F (TAG CLOSED CUP). POLYSILOXANE 280°F (P.M.C.C.)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPORS CAN EXPLODE. APPROXIMATELY 399°C (750°F)
LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - 0.9% (ASTM D-2155)
UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - 7.0%

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HEALTH - 1 FLAMMABILITY - 3 REACTIVITY - 0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: FOAM, DRY CHEMICAL, CO2, WATER SPRAY, OR FOG.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL FIRE ASSOCIATION'S "FIRE PROTECTION GUIDE ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS" EIGHTH EDITION 1984
USE DRY CHEMICAL, FOAM, OR CARBON DIOXIDE. WATER MAY BE INEFFECTIVE EXCEPT FOR COOLING, DISPERSION OF THE FLAMMABLE MATERIAL, OR PROTECTING PERSONNEL FROM FLAMES.

PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: CARBON DIOXIDE, WATER, AND SILICONE DIOXIDE. IN ENCLOSED PLACES WHERE THERE IS A LACK OF AIR, CARBON MONOXIDE AND OTHER NOXIOUS FUMES MAY BE PRODUCED.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: FIRE FIGHTERS SHOULD MINIMIZE THE BREATHING OF SMOKE, FUMES, AND GASES CONTAINING DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS FROM THE FIRE. USE AIR SUPPLIED RESCUE EQUIPMENT FOR ENCLOSED AREAS. COOL EXPOSED CONTAINERS WITH WATER.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: DO NOT STORE OR MIX WITH STRONG OXIDANTS. SINCE L-800 IS A FLAMMABLE LIQUID, KEEP IT AWAY FROM HOT SURFACES, SPARKS, PILOT LIGHTS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, AND OPEN FLAMES.

SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: STABLE

INCOMPATIBILITY: STRONG OXIDANTS LIKE LIQUID CL, CONC. OXYGEN SODIUM AND CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PROD: CO, ALDEHYDES, AND FUMES IN THE CASE OF INCOMPLETE COMBUSTION.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR.

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SOLVENT - 400PPM

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS OF 1000PPM AND GREATER ARE IRRITATING TO THE EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT AND MAY CAUSE HEADACHES AND DIZZINESS. THEY ARE ANESTHETIC AND MAY SERIOUSLY AFFECT THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

EYES: MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION.

SKIN: PROLONGED CONTACT WITH THE SKIN MAY LEAD TO EXTRACTION OF THE NATURAL OILS WITH RESULTANT IRRITATION. ACUTE DERMAL LD50 (RABBIT) IS GREATER THAN 3.16G/KG OF BODY WEIGHT. THIS PRODUCT IS NOT "CORROSIVE" OR AN "IRRITANT" BY OSHA CRITERIA.

INHALATION: INHALATION OF HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS MAY RESULT IN MILD DEPRESSION TO CONVULSIONS AND LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS. LABORATORY STUDIES WITH MALE RATS HAS SHOWN THAT PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO THE NAPHTHA VAPORS CAUSED KIDNEY DAMAGE. OTHER TESTS, HOWEVER, WITH FEMALE RATS AND MICE DID NOT SHOW SUCH EFFECTS. THEREFORE, IT IS HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT THE KIDNEYS OF HUMANS WILL BE EFFECTED AS LONG AS THE EXPOSURE TO THE VAPORS IS KEPT BELOW RECOMMENDED LIMITS.

INGESTATION: LOW ORDER OF ACUTE ORAL AND DERMAL TOXICITY. MINIMUM AMOUNTS ASPIRATED INTO THE LUNGS DURING INGESTION MAY CAUSE MILD TO SEVERE PULMONARY INJURY AND POSSIBLE DEATH. ACUTE ORAL (RAT)LD50 IS GREATER THAN 5G/KG OF BODY WEIGHT.

NOTE: HEALTH STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS POSE HEALTH RISKS THAT VARY FROM PERSON TO PERSON. THEREFORE, EXPOSURE TO THESE LIQUIDS, VAPORS, MIST AND FUMES SHOULD BE KEPT AS LOW AS POSSIBLE.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: FLUSH WITH CLEAR WATER FOR 15 MINUTES OR UNTIL IRRITATION SUBSIDES. CALL A PHYSICIAN IF THE IRRITATION PERSISTS.

SKIN: REMOVE ANY CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND FLUSH WITH WATER, THEN IF NECESSARY WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION PERSISTS.

INHALATION: IF OVERCOME BY VAPOR, REMOVE PERSON FROM THE AREA OF EXPOSURE. IF CONSCIOUS, GIVE OXYGEN IF AVAILABLE. IF PERSON IS UNCONSCIOUS, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

INGESTATION: IF INGESTED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED: REMOVE ALL IGNITION SOURCES. KEEP PEOPLE AWAY. AVOID BREATHING VAPORS. VENTILATE ENCLOSED SPACES. ADD ABSORBENT TO SPILL AREA. PICK UP AND PLACE SPILLED MATERIAL INTO CLOSED CONTAINERS. KEEP PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OUT OF PUBLIC SEWERS, DITCHES, AND BODIES OF WATER.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: IN ACCORD WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

SECTION 8 - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION: USE SUFFICIENT VENTILATION TO KEEP CONC. OF VAPORS BELOW RECOMMENDED LIMITS.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVES. PREVENT LONG/REPEATED CONTACT WITH THE SKIN.

EYE PROTECTION: SAFETY GLASSES ARE RECOMMENDED.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: OIL IMPERVIOUS APRON AND OTHER SOLVENT PROOF CLOTHING, IF NEEDED.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: NIOSH APPROVED HYDROCARBON VAPOR CANISTER OR AIR SUPPLIED BREATHING APPARATUS IF NEEDED.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: KEEP CONTAINERS CLOSED. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, AND OPEN FLAMES.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: AVOID REPEATED CONTACT WITH SKIN. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. WASH SKIN WITH SOAP AND WATER AFTER CONTACT.

EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING: EMPTY CONTAINERS OFTEN CONTAIN RESIDUES OF FLAMMABLE AND EXPLOSIVE VAPORS AND LIQUIDS. THEREFORE, DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD OR PERFORM OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE EMPTY CONTAINERS THAT MIGHT PRODUCE SPARKS, EXCESSIVE HEAT OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCES. EMPTY CONTAINERS SHOULD BE PROPERLY SEALED AND RETURNED TO A RECONDITIONER OR DISPOSE OF THEM IN ACCORD WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION 10- TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT INFORMATION

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING SPILLS RESULTING FROM TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS, REFER TO THE LATEST D.O.T. EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS

D.O.T. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., CLASS 3, UN 1268, PACKING GROUP II, FLAMMABLE LIQUID.

REQUIRED OSHA LABEL INFORMATION:

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SHOULD APPEAR ON THE LABEL, THE BILL OF LADING AND ALL INVOICES:

"DANGER, FLAMMABLE"

"PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., CLASS 3, UN 1268, PACKING GROUP II, FLAMMABLE LIQUID"

SECTION 11- SOURCE AND DATE OF INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) IS PREPARED FROM INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE MSDS'S PROVIDED BY THE COMPANIES WHO SELL THE RAW MATERIALS TO US OR THEIR SUPPLIERS. WE ENDEAVOR TO SEE THAT THE INFORMATION GIVEN HEREIN IS THE MOST ACCURATE AND UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION AVAILABLE. THE SUPPLIER'S REVISION AND ISSUE DATES ARE LISTED BELOW. WHEN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED, THIS MSDS WILL BE UPDATED AND, AT YOUR REQUEST, WILL BE REISSUED TO YOU.

SUPPLIER'S INFORMATION

RAW MATERIAL
NAPHTHA
POLYSILOXANE

REVISION DATE
06/01/89
10/27/89

ISSUE DATE
10/02/89
05/14/90